REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,215—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third do.	2½ „ „
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

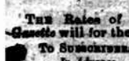
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

☞ CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AVA" 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. DICKENSON, on SATURDAY, the 25th May 1878, at 5 P.M., calling at Carwar, Naraikal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

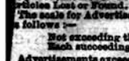
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,80 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

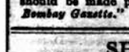
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,80 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£33	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 12 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
WYDALL HALL	2,700 380	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 300	
WYRE HALL	2,700 350	fortnightly intervals.
WISTOW HALL	2,700 350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	Deck.
S.S. CLARIDGE	A. Ladoit	3787	250	on 27th May 1878.
S.S. MEMFI	.....	3680	250	on 19th June 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th May 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th May.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Isbet	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	3933	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3768	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson. 27th May.
ZAMBESI	2461	370	A. Symons 10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne 26th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3088	500	N. Stewart. 24th May.
TANJORE	2923	450	W. W. Pentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE Steam Ship ATALANTA 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. TILLSON, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 450
„ „ Suez ..... „ 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May 1878. Agents.

FOR SALE,
THE FINE IRON SHIP
SIMLA,

NOW on her way out to Bombay, and almost due, from the Clyde.

For particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIP COLDSTREAM, CAPTAIN J. WALKER, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the Ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Capte'n's counter-signature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Coldstream.

Bombay, 18th May 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CRAIGFORTH, Captain FARMER, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Farmer, s. s. Craigforth.

Bombay, 17th May 1878.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godown. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, a splendid BUNGALOW, with 14 Out-houses, at Hill Station, with Fruit Garden on extensive scale. Apply Bomanjee Eduljee and Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

Just Published, Price Rs. 17 Cash.

NELSON'S COMMENTARIES
ON THE
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1877.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

PROSPECTUS.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,25,000 IN 1,250 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH, TO BE PAID IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. FORBES, Esq.		CUMROODEEN Esq.	TYABJEE,
A. W. FORDE, Esq., C.E.,		BUGGONATH	NARAYEN
J. GORDON, Esq.		KHOTE, Esq.	
NANABHOY MOOLJEE	BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.		

AGENTS.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

THIS Company is established for the purpose of providing a constant supply of pure transparent block Ice at a price that will bring it within the means of a very large portion of the inhabitants, who at the prices now charged cannot afford to use it except as a luxury.

Arrangements have been made with the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London and Manchester, to provide machinery (Siddeley and Company's Patents) capable of producing ten tons of Ice in every 24 hours. The machinery is similar to that now in use in Manchester, where 30 tons of Ice are produced daily in blocks 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches and 12 inches thick. The Ice made is colder than any imported Ice can be, and at Manchester it has driven the Norwegian ice entirely out of the market.

A full description of the process may be seen in *Engineering* of the 22nd June 1877, and this has greater value from being an Independent report.

Further evidence of the perfection of the machinery and its anticipated success lies in the fact that M. Lesseps has arranged with the London Company for machines for the whole of France on terms similar to those offered to this Company. Their operations have also extended to San Francisco, where machinery capable of making 10 tons daily is being prepared. In other parts of America, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ice Supply, Associations are being formed to make Ice by this patent machinery.

Numerous other instances could be brought forward to shew the position this Ice Machinery holds in public opinion, and the confidence that is reposed in it based on the success of the patent machinery in Galle, Cawnpore, and other places, shewing that it works equally well in those places as in Manchester.

The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, undertake to erect this *Factory* and guarantee the thorough efficiency of the machinery for three months, charging the Association Rs. 1,04,341, which they estimate to be the actual cost, with 10 per cent. added for their expenses, management, and erecting and starting the Factory. The Company will also be prepared to uphold the same, if required, for such period of years as may be arranged, at an annual premium of 5 per cent. on the cost.

The machinery for making ten tons of ice daily consists of two sets for making 5 tons each. All the connections of steam and exhaust are such that in the event of any emergency with one or the other engine can be worked alone, or either one by high pressure only, or either as a condensing engine. Every part of the pumping power arrangements is thus so duplicated that, in the event of any partial breakdown, the work may be continued by the other portion of the engine without a moment's stoppage.

Advices receive l by last mail mention that one of the 5-ton machines will be ready for shipment in a few weeks.

The nett profits arising from the carrying on of the business are to be divided as follows:—10 per cent preference dividend as a first charge to be paid to the Members of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, and then one-half of the profits beyond 10 per cent. The other half of the surplus to be paid to the London Company for their patent rights, royalties, &c.

The confidence of the London Company, of which Lord Claude Hamilton is Chairman, is so great in its success, that as appears above, they waive all right to any payment for patent rights and royalties until the local investors have received 10 per cent. on their capital, and from calculations that have been made of the cost of production have checked by men of large local experience, it is evident, that if the Ice be sold at half an anna per lb., the profits over and above 10 per cent will be very large indeed.

The General Ice Factory Company, London, take one-fifth of the capital, or 250 shares, representing Rs. 25,000.

The remaining 1,000 shares are now offered to the public. Applications for shares should be addressed to Messrs. Forbes & Co., from whom printed forms can be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer THESSALY will sail on the 29th instant.

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS WEBER has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from this date.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1878.

WANTED, a MEDICAL MAN for the Steam Ship ATALANTA, leaving about 27th current for Liverpool.

Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Atalanta (s. s.)

Bombay, 20th May 1878.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. F. CHILTON, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
Sole Agents.

6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,

THE OFFICES on the Second Floor of TREACHER and COMPANY'S (Limited) premises, Rampart Row, as lately occupied by Messrs. GADDUM and Co. Apply to THE COMPANY'S MANAGER,
BYCULLA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, from June 1st, A HOME, with Female Society. Music desirable. TERMS must be MODERATE. Apply to OLD BASS, *Gazette* Office.

PULLING-BOAT WANTED, about 25 feet. Light Carvill-built preferred. State price and where to be seen, "29," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a Dress Maker by a house of business in Calcutta. No one need apply unless thoroughly competent. Must be European. Apply to H., care of *B. Gazette*.

TO Drapers' Assistants—Wanted, by a house of business in Calcutta, a young man who has learnt his trade in England. Apply by letter to H., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONE or TWO RESPECTABLE BOARDERS WANTED in a Family residing near Grant Road Station; excellent accommodation. Apply to A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED AT ONCE to proceed to KURRACHEE, A EUROPEAN AGENT for the SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. EDWD. VAN DER STRAATEN.

GRANT BUILDINGS.—Airy, commodious, and healthy RESIDENCES TO LET. Apply to Mr. J. MUIRHEAD, on the premises.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED—An excellent BUNGALOW, with splendid view, on the Western side of Malabar Hill, and elegantly furnished, is to be let from 1st June, for six months. Apply to A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANINO FOR SALE.—A nearly new PIANINO, in excellent condition, to be sold, for Rs. 300. Apply to A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! AMERICAN ICE at 8 Annas per pound, to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, No. 30, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, DOG CART and HARNESS, Rs. 500. Apply to W. THACKER, care of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE, PARK PHAETON in good order, Rs. 450. Apply Captain J. L. FAGAN.

May 1st, 1878.

FOR SALE, a double 12-bore C. F. RIFLE, a perfect weapon, in good order. Rs. 300, plain case. Address "12 BORE," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, SCHRODER'S square mahogany PIANO, in good order, Rs. 300, payable in four instalments of Rs. 75 each. Address P., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by KINROSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

PORTLAND CEMENT, from KNIGHT, BEVAN and STURGE.—We have received ex Stockbridge, a consignment of this approved Cement, which will be landed in a few days. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Chocolate Drops, at FEARBE'S, Confectionery House, 22, Apollo Street.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	„ 130	„ 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	„ 140	„ 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	„ 150	„ 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.

THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.

DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.

THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	„ 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	„ 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 30	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	„ 25		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	„ 30	do. do. Vest	„ 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 13	White Cotton Cord Breeches	„ 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	„ 15	Drab do. do. do.	„ 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	„ 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per dos. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	„ „ 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	„ „ 48	Silk and Wool do.	„ „ 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each „ 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.
OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.

WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

THE above Company has from the 1st inst. taken over the business of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay, whose stock was destroyed by fire on 31st October last, in consequence of which the firm determined to close its Bombay business. The Company will be carried on under the same management, and will by the end of May have received from England a large and well selected stock, not only of books, but of all other goods which THACKER & Co. were accustomed to supply, including Engineering, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, Artists' Materials of all kinds, Stationery of every description, Despatch Boxes, Albums, Globes, Travelling Bags, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, Cutlery, Games, Playing Cards, Frith's Photographs, &c., &c.

The Book Stock will consist of the most modern and approved works in all departments of literature, and will be supplemented by all important works as published.

New Publications will be received as published by each weekly mail, and orders will be sent to England by every mail for books not in stock, which the Company may be desired to procure.

The management will endeavour to preserve the reputation which THACKER & Co. had attained, and to extend the Company's business by studying the interests of the public as much as possible, and hopes that the efforts made to render the establishment of the Company a benefit to the public as well as to the shareholders will be appreciated.

Subscriptions for Newspapers and Periodicals can now be received and sent to England for execution; subscription price lists will be sent upon application.

Orders for goods on the way will be registered and executed as soon as possible.

Printing, Binding, Card-plate Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Picture-framing, and all descriptions of business that THACKER & Co. were in the habit of receiving orders for, can be undertaken by the Company.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Libraries, Messes, Station Book Clubs, and any large and regular consumers both for Books and Stationery; the Stationery Department will have special attention, and considerable reductions made for large orders.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
Ground Floor, Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, May, 1878.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."

PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS,
&c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.

WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED in honor of the QUEEN, EMPRESS of INDIA'S, BIRTHDAY, as follows:—

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

PAYER, CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant.

W. E. GORDON,
Acting Accountant General and Commissioner of Issue.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 16th May 1878. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will observe THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honor of the EM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH MAY 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day have had no appreciable effect on the markets here, and so far as actual business is concerned transactions remain extremely limited. If anything the feeling is more pacific, but we have had so many changes in the position that people are indisposed to commit themselves either way.

As regards the commercial advices there is nothing of a very special character to notice. Consols are still quoted at 96¾, and French Rentes at 110, while Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered, Wheat and Seeds are unchanged, as also are the London General Produce Markets; and the weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares only show an advance of 10s. per share in Oriental.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed strong at previous prices on the spot, the day's sales reaching 12,000 bales, but the New York telegrams quoted an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. both for ready Cotton and Futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	3,000	1,200	1,600
Total since 1st Sept.	4,117,000	3,859,200	4,090,700

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 10,37,650
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„ 1,12,687
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 5,63,310
Loans	Dec.	„ 60,500
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 2,11,092
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„ 1,32,507
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 15,90,708

This reduction in the Cash Balance, arising as it does mainly from the withdrawals from the Government account, can scarcely be accepted as any indication of improved demand for money. On the contrary, advances against Government Securities are freely offered at 3 per cent. per annum, and so far as present indications go we are likely to see even lower rates before the close of the season.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been a most limited business doing but for some reason not apparent on the face of things the feeling has been firmer. The Banks have certainly been less willing buyers of Private Paper, and at the same time have been more disposed to sell forward. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	to 7-16 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾d.	„
Credits, 2 „	„ 1s. 8 11-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	„ 1s. 8¾d.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand is less active than on Saturday, and there are more buyers than sellers to-day at easier rates. We quote Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94½ to ¾, Fives and 5-half Rs. 103 to ½.

In the SHARE MARKET a decidedly firmer feeling has been apparent, a comparatively active business has been done for a Mail day, and in most instances prices are in favour of sellers, Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher, and in Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussils, Land Companies are unchanged, with the exception of Colabas, which are Rs 10 lower. For Spinning and Weaving Companies an improved demand prevails and our quotations show a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share.

The COTTON MARKET to-day has been very firm, and although as usual on Mail day the transactions have not been large, the tendency has been decidedly upwards. As a general rule we call rates Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher, and even at the advance the difficulty has been to find sellers. Stocks now are running into a very small compass, and so long as the advices from Home continue in the present strain, we cannot look for anything but very firm markets.

To-day's quotations so near as they can be given are :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 200	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do	„ 192	„ „
G. F. do	„ 186	„ „
Fair do	„ 202	„ „
Good Dholleras	„ 202	„ „
F. G. F. do	„ 197	„ „
G. F. do	„ 193	„ „
G. G. Dharwar	„ 204	„ „

SEEDS are firm owing to the limited supplies available, and we now quote Linseed at Rs. 6-9 ; Rapeseed Guzerat at Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS show increased weakness daily, and it is difficult to say where the decline in rates is to stop. For steamers we now quote 17s. 6d. and by sailing ships 20s. per ton for Liverpool, but even at these figures there is no cargo of any importance offering.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged and the market may be called dull at previous prices. To all appearance there is no likelihood of any improvement short of a good monsoon and dealers are operating accordingly.

COALS are depressed at unaltered rates. No business has been done to arrive for the past three weeks, and prices for the time being are quite nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	⅞ p. ct	126 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12½ p. ct	702½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	260

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.	780
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	1,500	250	all	4	p. a.	109
Mazagon Land Co.	1,750	2,000	1,000	30	p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13	p.a.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	326
Albert Ginning Co.....	500	500	all	10	p.c.	350
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.a.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60		660
Berar Company (New)..	153	500	all	45	p.a	460
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14	do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	73
Gurzar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	40	do	450
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15	do	220
East India Press Co....	383	1,000	all	100	do	400
Fort Press Co	50	1,000	250	50	do	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40	do	350
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100	do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Ramsey's Press Co.....	600	500	125	25	do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	350	750	60	do	465
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.a.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21⅜	3·0	p. c. 292
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13	14·6	do. 26
Ditto	..	£20	6	5·3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	21	13·3	do. 27
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do. 1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19	6·13	do. 245

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th May as compared with the statement issued on the 11th May :—

Liabilities.	11th May. Rs.	18th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,93,987	41,56,337
Do do. at Branches.	35,27,130	36,39,926
Other Deposits	1,72,42,340	1,66,98,991
Post Bills	42,748	43,353
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,98,021	4,25,537
	3,85,99,235	3,70,54,044
Assets.		
Government Securities	26,76,667	26,76,643
Cash Credits, Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,77,022	21,03,696
Loans on Security of do. do.	39,36,374	38,75,874
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,292	5,130
Bills Discounted	1,17,30,570	1,19,41,662
Bullion in other coins	3,130	3,084
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,288		
Amount applied in reduction.. 1,75,000	3,55,288	3,55,288
Sundries	4,46,864	3,16,377
Cash with Correspondents ...	1,73,67,008	1,57,76,300
Cash and Currency Notes	3,85,99,235	3,70,54,044

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA,

THE s.s. JEHANOS, 1,287 tons, Captain E. Pashly, sailed yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Goost and Catch with a general cargo and 27 Lascar passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S.S. VINCORLLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for Kutty war Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd. and Mrs. Watson and two children and 250 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BESCH HOLM, 763 tons, Captain G. A. Bonnesch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, 20th Dec., with a cargo of 1,231 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP LIZZIE BELL, 1,036 tons, Captain J. Linton, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Sunderland, on 11th Dec., with a cargo of 1,517 tons coals. The vessel is signed to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s.s. CONSETT, 1,104 tons, Captain C. B. Clarke, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Zanzibar, 7th May, with a general cargo and 68 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Thackabhoy Tapoo.

THE s.s. JOHN HOWARD, 306 tons, Captain T. Seaward, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Calcutta, 8th May, with a general cargo, and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. PUNJAB, 688 tons, Captain W. W. Allan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Captain Dawker, Mr. Gabb, Mr. Barton, one woman and two children, and 83 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Lizzie Bell	Linton	Sunderland, Dec 11.
	Guy Mannering (s).	Mann	Calcutta.
19	John Howard (s) ..	Seaward	Calcutta, May 8.
	Consett (s)	Clarke	Zanzibar, May 7.
20	Beech Holm	Sorensen	Sunderland, Dec 26.
	Punjaub (s).....	Allan	Bussorah, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
20	Venetia (s)	Andrew	Southampton.
	Pearl (s).....	McGregor....	Coast and Cutch.
	Jeranos (s)	Pashly	Bassein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Karrachee.

The steamer Vingoria, Dougherty, to K. Coast and Kurrachee obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
16	Pemba (s).....	Gay ..... Singapore, April 28.
	Cape Sable	Page ..... Penang, May 24.
	Mindora	Dowling ..... Hangoon, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

May 16.—Steamers Sattara, Sir John Lawrence and City of Venice.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pemba—Mr Grieve, Lady Louisa Hill, Mr Hintye, Mr Taylor, Mr Otts, Mr H J Deane, Dr and Mrs Adamson, Mr Ricks, Mr Wilson, Capt Casanood, Mr and Mrs Polson, Mr Lawer, Mr Kirkhaven.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
18	Bushire.....	.....	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Midwell (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Almora (s).....	.....	London.
	Chinsura (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Pachumba (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Brazilian (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
18	Nevada.....	.....	Rangoon.
	Statelie.....	.....	Moulmein.
	Mellwall.....	.....	London via Coast.
	Brittania	.....	Calcutta.
	Lucydon	.....	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. Alnfora :—Mrs and Miss Gay, Miss Innes and Mr J Corley.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. Malwa :—To Southampton—Major E Armstrong, Mrs Armstrong, 3 children and infant, Rev G Warlow, Mrs Warlow, Mr E de S Smart, Mr Douglas, Mr Hugh Scott, Mr Renny, Miss Dean.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodhowjee—4 casks paint, Jewahhoy Heptoolabhoy. Tripseria s—90 bundles and 85 bars iron, Peerbaby Abdoolally. Sappa s—50 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lalmeya. Zoolal—11 packages hardware, Alluna Abdoolrehman. Liverier s—629 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein. Olympia s—8 casks zinc paint, The Agra Bank.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman—25 packages yellow ochre, Tyebally Surufally and Co.; 507 pieces iron pipes, Abdoolally Surufally; 3 cases hardware, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.; 37 casks pale ale, Forbes and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—1,000 bundles steel, Kuverjee Jevanjee Guzedar Arabia s—36 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Raphael—200 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 52 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Nensee Currumsee ; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Moolchund ; 166 bags myrabollams, Parkeer Mahomed Munjee.

Lennox—6 bales cotton, Nurrotum Kalidass ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 560 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Thessaly s—101 cwts dry ginger, Treecomdass Lowjee ; 1283 cwts turmeric, Veerchund Hemraz ; 750 cwts rapeseed, Sevbux Balkissendass ; 700 cwts rapeseed, Sewpursad Bumsidhur ; 3374 cwts rapeseed, Veerjee Hemras ; 94 cwts B horns, Vairsebhoy Vully ; 171 bales cotton, Tockersee Jewraz ; 16 bales hides, Baboobhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 177 bales hemp, Nuthoo Veerjee ; 50 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 32 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund ; 25 bales wool, Bunichund Gavurchund ; 175 bales wool, Nensee Luckmedass ; 45 bales wool, Geculdass Cullianjee ; 61 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 80 bales wool, Khuttow Veerjee ; 80 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee ; 35 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 450 cwts rapeseed, Oodhowjee Nathoo ; 20 bales rags, Dyal Foojanee ; 4 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Atalanta s—2,050 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, Balli Brothers ; 143 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Twilight—20 bales hides and skins, Edward Bates and Co. Respagadera—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Volkyrian—1,000 bags myrabollams, Forbes and Co.

Venetia s—10 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Johnmahamed ; 10 bundles Broth, Mahamedjee Futtaybhoy ; 82 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 44½ cwts E teeth, Amichund Purshotum.

FOR HAVRE.

Zeal s—300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 4 bales cotton and 573 bags coffee, Vinay and Co.

Professor Mohn—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—326 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co. 100 bales cotton, G. Reifferscheid and Co. ; 1,350 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—75 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—2,250 cwts. gingelly seed, G. Reifferscheid & Co. ; 101 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKURK.

Good Hope s—2,420 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orthes—409 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,114 cwts. rapeseed, Balli Brothers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Tillsow—W Nicol and Co.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W and A Graham & Co.
1737 Europa (s), Harris—W and A Graham & Co.
1243 Thessaly (s), Harbord—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1490 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1260 Lennox, Malcolm—The Captain.
1629 Respigadera, Purvis—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1542 Raphael, Shorman—W & A Graham & Co.
630 Twilight, Delargy—Edward, Beyts & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

955 Professor Mahon, Lampe—The Captain.
1021 Zeal (s), Court—Gaddum & Co.
1709 Zephyrus, Morrell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

495 Loochoo, Scarlett—Knoop & Co.
1287 Nesrchus, Baxter—Gaddum & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Topun.

FOR LONDON.

498 Valkyrien, Claproth—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

881 Cape Finisterre, Robertson—Knoop & Co.
680 Moel Eilion, Prochard—Wallace and Co.
376 Zodiac, Ramadge—Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1200 Orthes, Macfarlane—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

984 Benvairlich (s), Evans—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1064 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper.
913 Serica, Matthews.
673 Toftcombs, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1246 Winona, Bray—The Captain.
1003 Zulika, Riddell—Glandstone, Wyllie & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 7th June.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 24th May.

FOR JAVA.

1401 Frank Flint, Evans—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1019 Good Hope(s), Bainton Volkart Brothers.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

400 Carder (s), Nelson—David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1412 Lanarkshire, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1499 Munster, Lane—The Captain.

FOR GENOA &c.

1190 Australia (s), Bozzani—C Grandona.

FOR TRIESTE &c.

1489 Castore (s), Lazzarich—J Janni.

NOT FIXED.

508 Asteriom, Benson—The Captain.
821 Agra, Toms—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
972 Amboto (s), Brown—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
781 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
1273 Alexandrovna, Churchill—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1549 Anglo-India, Everitt—The Captain.
1036 Aberfoyle, Dunstay—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
1262 British Statesman, Sexton—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1071 Bellstane, Hughes—The Captain.
1263 Beech Holm, Sorensen—The Captain.
1160 Cassanova, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1037 China (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
803 Conlin, Major—The Captain.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1104 Consett (s), Clarke—Thacka Topun.
1035 Coningforth (s), Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.
694 Coldstream, Walker—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1257 Casarea, McCrudy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1117 Duke of Edinburgh, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
675 Dumloe, Ure—N. Manuckjee & Co.
966 Duchess, Spalding—W and A Graham & Co.
1443 Ganos (s), Wright—Finlay Muir & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Fletcher—Farnham and Co.
1329 Galloway, Mackinlay—The Captain.
2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W Nicol & Co.
874 Hallamshire (s), Sanderson—D. Sassoon & Co.
1526 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1488 Helios (s), Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
539 Hoge, Cornan—M. Nusserwanjee.
1457 Indiana, Drummond—The Captain.
1288 Jeranos (s), Peahley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1275 John O. Gaynes, Keyell—Finlay, Scott & Co.
806 John Howard (s), Seaward—M Nusserwanjee.
706 Koina (s), Morrison—Ross Bin Califa.
1237 Lillian, Dick—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1036 Lizzie Bell, Linton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Rosa bin Khuleefa.
1581 Mpsare, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
567 Picton Castle, Bate—The Captain.
893 Palmyra, Clarke—M Nusserwanjee.
1236 Rajputana, Parker—Vinay & Co.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—W Nicol & Co.
553 Robert Morrison, Davies—The Captain.
1236 St. George (s), Johnson—McCul oc Beyts & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1440 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
1239 Sandhurst, Peacock—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1499 Stockbridge, Laing—J. Soares.
1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton.
526 Thomas Dufficet, Ingham—The Captain.
1262 Thermopylæ, Harrison—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Oliver—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
831 Virginia Schilizi (s), Thomson.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

574 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
442 Manora (s) Capo.
1142 Pioneer (s), 4 Wodehouse.
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Grant, Lieut Col, 2-17th Regt, on leave, from Khundwa.

MAY 18.

Maltby, Lieut, 2nd Infantry H C, on leave, from Kurnool.

MAY 19.

Slattery, Quarter Master, 2-7th Fusiliers, on retirement, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Maltby, Lieut, 2nd Infantry, to rejoin, to Jalna.
MacGregor, Surg, on duty, to Aden.
Roberts, Capt, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cabborn, Lieut, P W D, on furlough, to England.
Babington, Capt, Supt of Police G I P R, on leave, to England.
Finch, Col, R E, on leave, to England.
Lewes, Major, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,

Poona, 18th May.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Deolali Depot—Lieut Stackpole, 17th Foot, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Harris, appointed to officiate on the Bde Staff.

1st N I—Lieut Daunt, 7th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

20th N I—Lieut Gordon, 59th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut E B Anderson, 9th Bde, has been posted to No 16th Batty 8th Bde R A.

Capt H S Tandy is posted to the Belgaum Dist, Capt T Harris to the Dessa District, and Capt J Withers to the Aden Bde.

Capt J C Robson, R A, Kirkee, is directed to proceed to Belgaum for duty with C Batty 2nd Bde.

Major T P B Walsh, S C, is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Poona.

Surgeon J C Davidson is transferred from general duty, Presidency Div, to general duty, Poona Div, to be stationed at Belgaum.

Surgeon S B Haliday is transferred from the medical charge of the 27th N I, to that of the 18th N I.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts will attend the long course of Garrison Instruction which will commence at Bangalore on the 15th June next :—

11th Foot, Sub-Lieut Davies, 2-15th Foot. Sub-Lieut Way, 86th Foot. Sub-Lieut Bagnall.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani :—

Higher Standard—Private Wilson, 33rd Foot ; Sub Lieuts Cox, 14th N I, and Stayner Francis, 15th N I.

Lower Standard—Driver Smith, R H A ; Lieut G E Rogers, Private T Wood, Private W P Perry, and Private R Flannery, 3rd Hussars ; Serjt Goulter, R A ; Lieut Bethell, Corpl Cranham, Corpl Easter, and Corpl Hayhurst, R E ; Sub-Lieut Elston, Serjt Corbyn, Corpl Hargus, 33rd Foot ; Capt Grumbe, 7th Foot ; Lance-Corpl Hellings and Private Westfield, 11th Foot ; Private Houlihan, 66th Foot ; Private Livingstone, 98th Foot ; Lieut Graves and Second Lieut Enriquez, 83rd Foot; Surg Tuthill, Surg R H Kirtikar, and H P Jervis, Hospl Apprentice Bryce, Sub Medl Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Lt Cavy—R O, dated 6th May 1878, directing Lieut M James, Squadron Officer and Offg Adjt, to officiate in the latter appointment, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th February 1878.

1st 2nd Horse—Dated 6th April, directing Capt McNair, 2nd Squadron Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major Maldon, proceeded on medical certificate ; and Lieut R H Daniell, 3rd Squadron Comdr, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Comdr, vice Capt McNair.

Dated 18th April 1878, directing Lieut FG Alexander, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Lucas, appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command, 2nd Horse. Lieut Daniell to officiate as 2nd Squadron Comdr, and Lieut Francis as Adjt in addition to their respective duties.

2nd 22nd Horse—Dated 18th April, directing Capt C A Lucas, Adjt 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as 2nd in Commd, vice Capt Hogg, proceeded on furlough.

2nd (P of W O) Bn—R O, dated 26th April, directing Major C F James, Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Commd, and Capt G M Ryves, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut Col Pagan, proceeding on medical certificate.

19th N I—R O, dated 6th May, directing Major W Jacob, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command ; Capt S J Waudby, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr ; and Lieut F Stevenson, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties in succession to Lieut Col Gayer, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

21 N I—R O, dated 3rd May, directing Capt R S Simpson, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Beeke.

25th N I.—R O, dated 5th May, directing Lieut Welch, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Withers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars—Vety Surg Gillard, to England, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot—Lieut Meredith, to England, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot—Lieut Burrell, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col T G Goles to remain at Matheran from 8th May to 6th June in extension, on medical certificate).

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 18.)

Mr C Donvan, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Musaffarnagar, privilege leave for three months.

Mr A W Cruickshank, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr E Smeaton, Junior Secretary to Government, N W Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months.

Mr H P Mulock, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Hamirpur, privilege leave for three months.

Mr T R Wyer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Budaun, privilege leave for three months.

The Rev B Hammond, to be Chaplain of Jhansi.

Surgeon J McConaghey, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jaunpur, to be a Civil Surgeon 2nd class.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr H K Nesbitt, Assistant Engineer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·788
Temperature of the Air.....	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·2
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	706
Extent of cloud by day (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m).....	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 5-30 a.m.)....	82·0
General Direction of wind.....	W, WNW, NW, WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	239
Fall of Rain	0·01"
Total fall during month	0·01
„ „ year	0.06

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 24th, 6h. 32·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 21	.....	5 25	6 27	1 52 m 2 53 a	8 8 m 9 6 a
Wed. 22	English Mail expected.	5 25	6 27	2 45 m 3 37 a	8 50 m 10 0 a
Th. 23	.....	5 25	6 28	3 43 m 4 55 n	9 44 m 10 55 a
Fri. 24	Queen Victoria b. 1819.	5 25	6 28	5 48 n 6 18 a	10 56 m Md Nt
Sat. 25	.....	5 25	6 29	6 8 m 7 18 m	11 46 m 1 0 a
Sun. 26	Rogation Sunday	5 25	6 29	7 16 a 8 22 a	1 8 a 1 55 a
Mon. 27	.....	5 24	6 30	8 7 a	2 15 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SOLOMON—May 17th, the wife of Ezekiel A. Solomon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—MAJOR—May 15th, at Christ Church, Ahmedabad, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, M. A., Edmund Charles Harrison, to Grace Caroline, second daughter of Mr. J. M. Major, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

DEATHS.

HURST—May 17th, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of confluent small-pox, Mr. W. A. Hurst, aged 44 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAUDART—May 15th, at Karical, the wife of M. Gaudart, Conseil Agree, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROMARTY—May 11th, at Tura, Garo Hills, in execution of his duty, James Potisson Cromarty, Civil Surgeon, elder son of James Cromarty, Esq., of South Ronaldsray, Orkney.

INNES—May 11th, at Oocamda, of typhoid fever, George Gordon Innes, second son of James Innes, Indian Medical Service (retired), aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1878.

CORRESPONDENTS have assured us that there is now a "Reign of Terror" in Surat. Surely this cannot be the case. If it is, somebody is behaving with marvellous indiscretion. The late riots were an unfortunate outbreak of stupidity, but we think they were almost sufficiently severely treated when a lot of sepoys were allowed to fire among the rioters without orders and slay two or three of them and wound others. It is healing measures now that are wanted in Surat, not official tyrannies which will thrice scarify the wound. Yet let the late judicial proceedings in Surat be calmly examined, and we think that every reason will be found why the Bombay Government should immediately stay its hand. We know that occasionally in the mofussil strange travesties of British justice are enacted, and so long as their effects are confined to narrow limits and are not likely to cause widespread political effects, perhaps little harm is caused if they do not get that publicity which has fortunately been given to the Surat riots; but when petty official tyrannies are super-imposed upon an exceedingly excited state of public feeling, which has been aroused by a sense of the injustice of erroneous class legislation, that is a time when every English official ought to discard prejudices and settle down to make peace by every means in his power. This has not been done in Surat—at all events, we think it has not. On the contrary, there appears to have been an unworthy spirit of revenge dominating the conduct of the authorities in trying the rioters, and we would ask the Bombay Government to interp

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEPARTURE OF COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 19.

Count Schouvaloff has started for London and will visit Berlin *en route*.

STATEMENT BY THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The semi-official Russian journals state that the movements of the Russian forces in the vicinity of Constantinople are for reasons of health, and were never intended as a menace to the Porte, nor is the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians intended.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople and General Todleben have assured the Porte that the movements of Russian troops near Constantinople are solely made for reasons of health, and that no hostile intention is meant.

Count Schouvaloff arrived at Berlin this morning.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 19.

In consequence of the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany, a Bill has been brought forward in the German Federal Council for the suppression of Socialist prints and Societies.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT

PORT SAID, MAY 19.

The S. S. Canara, towing the Baron Colonsay, and the S. S. Sues, towing the Brambletye, have passed the Canal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MAY 18, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras ..... per candy	424
Exchange on London, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5 per cent. do.	88
5 per cent. Consols for Account ...	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ...	110
Bar Silver ..... per ounce	53½
Oriental Bank Shares	£38-10
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..	£26-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38
Departure—City of Baltimore.	

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 20.

CANNANORE, 5-20 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind unsteady; thermometer max. 80; min. 74; W. B. 90; barometer 29-87.

CALICUT, 5-0 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W. 4.; thermometer 91·1; barometer 29·924.

MANGALORE, 6-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind NE., NW.

TUTICORIN, 4-20 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 91; barometer 29-85.

NUNCOMAR, 5-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind WSW. moderate; thermometer 95. Fall of rain 18 cents.

THE MURDER OF MR. COOPER.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following particulars of the murder of Mr. Cooper to the *Rangoon Times*:—"The sad tidings of the murder of Mr. Cooper, Political Agent at Bhamo, must have been conveyed to Rangoon by electricity long before you receive this. The telegraph between Bhamo and Mandalay being lately completed, one of the first messages was the news of the Burmese Governments on the report of this murder. I send you the facts as I received them from a reliable source. Mr. Cooper had among his guard a Hindoo *nayik*, whom for some default or another he had fined Rs. 5. The man said nothing till the morning of the 23rd, when he ascended the back stairs, and finding the object of his revenge sitting in the verandah and reading, he discharged the contents of the loaded gun he carried with him into his breast. On hearing the report, two Burmese servants rushed in and found their master in his last agonies. The murderer then rushed out and summoned the jemadar whom he disposed of in like manner, as well as another of the guard, a sepoy, as he made his appearance. He then proceeded to call out the native doctor and the clerk, but they refused to appear, and the Sikh guards then coming up, soon over-powered and took him. This was communicated to the palace by the Burmese authorities at Bhamo, and the ministers here sent the telegram to the Resident. Mr. St. Barbe and Dr. Ferries have left for Bhamo, and I hear the former is to stay there until he is relieved."

THE *Englishman*—We learn that the guard at Bhamo, one of whom murdered Mr. T. T. Cooper, is mainly composed of Sikhs, armed with Sniders, and consists of a jemadar, 2 naiks, and 20 sipahis. The men have been entertained for this service. They are fairly paid; the jemadar receives Rs. 50 a month, the naiks each 25, and each sepoy Rs. 20, but they find their own rations.

SIR LEWIS PELLY has obtained six months, extension of leave.

WE learn that telegraphic communication with Khelat was opened on the 19th instant.

THE approach of the monsoon at Ceylon is reported in a local paper under date the 7th instant:—"Heavy rains have continued to fall on each successive evening during the latter part of last week, in every instance, however, from the north-east, though on Saturday noon rain clouds banked up at sea, and squalls worked up from the south-west, indicative of the near approach of the little monsoon, the sky being at the same time overcast with masses of flying clouds. The actual quantity of rainfall has been considerable during the week, and the temperature is much lower in consequence." Advices of later date, to the 11th instant, state that "the evenings in Colombo continue wet, though the rainfall is far less than appears to be promised by the heavy banks of clouds in the north-east. As yet, only the slightest indication of rain-squalls seawards are noticed, though the south-west monsoon cannot be far distant. The rainfall registered at the office of the Surveyor General to the 9th instant was a little less than three inches. There is no doubt that we have passed through one of the hottest seasons experienced for a number of years—a fact which is borne out by the thermometrical records of the Surveyor General, the registered heat in the sun having been on several days as high as 276, or only 36 degrees below boiling point!"

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Mahableshwur, 17th instant, to the *Deccan Herald*:—"The white curtain, which is, so to speak, the advanced guard of the monsoon, has made its first appearance this morning and remains still over the hill though it is nearly 10 o'clock. This is comfort for you all, for it fortells an early monsoon. The picnics are nearly over; there is no bad one more, and it is on a grand scale. There was a tiger hunt yesterday in the valley below Sydney Point. The Hon'ble L. Ashburner, Mr. Nugent Daniell, and Captain Melliss went out; they wounded the tiger, but owing to the thickness of the jungle and evening overtaking them, they had to relinquish the pursuit. I hear of another tiger having been seen at Elphinstone Point, and, doubtless, our sportsmen will soon be on to his track."

A CALCUTTA paper says that the unusual and general rainfall of the past fortnight is causing a good deal of anxiety on all sides. If the present stormy and wet May is to be succeeded by months of dry weather as was the case last year, the look-out is a bad one for the agriculturists; if, on the other hand, the usual rainfall follows in June, July, and August, we may look forward to flooded rivers, and all the concomitant evils that follow in their train. In Calcutta and its suburbs, the tanks are already nearly full, and the rain on Thursday evening left the *maidan* a sheet of water, only a portion of which was drained off on the following morning.

SIR JOHN PHEAR, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, experienced a narrow escape lately. The horse attached to his carriage took fright as his lordship left the Court, and dashed at a furious rate through the crowded thoroughfares. Fortunately, the driver preserved his presence of mind, and gradually gained command of the animal, so that no one was hurt. The calmness displayed by the Chief Justice as what must have been a very trying time, is described as something remarkable.

AN Imperial Government order, says the *China Mail* of the 15th April, has been issued to the military to fortify the entrances to the harbour. The granite battery at Wellington barracks is to be demolished and a sand-bag battery built to replace it. Kellett's Island is to be turned into a fort and mounted; an earth fort on the point at Kowloon commanding the Ly-ee-moon pass is to be also mounted, and Green Island is to be also fortified. In all the four batteries there will be forty-five heavy guns mounted. Five heavier guns are being taken on board of H. M. S. Victor Emmanuel. It is said 500 of the 74th Regiment, who have already been drilled in artillery practice, have been told off to do duty in the new batteries in the event of war being declared. The Arsenal, which was once full of cannon, shot, and carriages, is now nearly empty, they having been shipped for these new forts, while those for Wellington barracks were carried through the street.

THE *Statesman*—There is schism in the Brahmo Somaj. The Protest party, who opposed the marriage of the daughter of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and have since complained that they have been treated by their leader in a high-handed manner, have resolved to secede. They held a meeting with that object on Wednesday, and passed a series of resolutions giving effect to their views. The new Somaj is to be called the "Shadharani Brahmo Somaj." A Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and a General Committee have been appointed to draw up rules for the constitution and management of the new church. The parent Somaj refuses to recognise the schism as such. It looks with pity and regret on its rebellious children, but as it fails to see that its offspring has any distinctive basis on which it can stand alone, it is still disposed to regard it as really a part of itself. The new church has the disadvantage of possessing no leader of commanding ability and influence. We suspect, moreover, that it will be less ardently religious than the parent Somaj, and that social reform, rather than rapt devotion, will be its distinctive feature. It may be doubted if it will along preserve a separate existence, though whether it will gradually die out, or return to its allegiance, cannot be predicted.

THE "skit" of the *Ceylon Times* on the taking of Colombo by the Russians caused a great fright amongst some of the people at Trincomallee, some of whom went up to Fort Frederick in a dreadful state of mind about it. One of them, on being told it was all a joke, declared he had seen it stated in the newspaper.

WE remember, says the Mussoorie paper, "Mr. Jardine, Government Advocate of the High Court, N. W. P., and who at the time we mention was acting Judge of the same court, being 'down upon' the military element of a jury who did not appear in uniform. The case was in reference to a crime committed in Mussoorie, and the accused was acquitted. Being present at the time, or rather think Mr. Jardine was not satisfied with the verdict, for he completely lost his temper in upbraiding the officers serving on the jury, and threatened, if the same want of respect was exhibited again, to report the matter to the 'proper authorities.' Some months ago another judge again raised the question of the dress of military officers in *civil* courts, by complaining of the slight offered by the donning of plain clothes. The question has now been set at rest by an order of the Commander-in-Chief who orders military officers to wear plain clothes when appearing in *civil* courts as jurors, witnesses, or in any other capacity. This does not seem to settle the question regarding their appearance in *criminal* courts; we hardly think Her Majesty's judges are likely to complain again and run the risk of another snub. These kind of forms and etiquette, the absence of which are supposed to outrage dignity, are fast losing hold of the public mind, and most of us are apt to smile at any petulant resentment of their decline. So long as decency and decorum are preserved our judges need not be insulted by the nature of the coat on a man's back."

THE *Englishman*—There can be no doubt that a very serious constitutional question is raised by the employment of Indian troops in Europe. For, though such a course is not prohibited by the letter of any enactment, there can be little doubt that the spirit of the Constitution is opposed to the Crown levying, or maintaining, for home service, any military forces not sanctioned by Parliament. The object for which existing enactments were framed would be frustrated if the Crown could evade the limits imposed on its military establishment, by importing for home service troops especially entertained for service in a distant colony. Looking at the law on the subject in the light of history, we are compelled to conclude that, had such a contingency as this been foreseen, it would have been specially provided against, from the first. The limit placed on the numbers of the British army is intended to prevent the risk of Government overawing constitutional opposition by force. But the limit would be useless if Government were left at liberty to call to its aid a military force from without. The fact is, the principle first found place in our Constitution at a time when no such force as the Indian army existed, or was contemplated; and when, again, the transfer of the Indian army to the Crown was made, the possibility of its being employed at home was lost sight of, and consequently no provision was made to guard against its being so employed. Whatever may be the fate of Lord Hartington's motion for the withdrawal of the Bill, we cannot for a moment believe that the first convenient opportunity will be taken to close a loop-hole through which the Government can defy the spirit of the British Constitution. No Cabinet would dare, we imagine, under ordinary circumstances, to oppose the introduction of a law for this purpose. Indeed, we think it highly probable that the present Government will offer to introduce such a law at an early opportunity, and thus procure the withdrawal of Lord Hartington's motion.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 16th May 1878.

READ despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, Revenue, No. 9, dated 10th January 1878, commenting upon the Famine Administration of 1876-77, and directing the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to collect information, and make recommendations, which may assist future administrators in dealing with the calamities that follow excessive drought.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Despatch above cited, the Secretary of State directs that, within a year, as soon as the local authorities are released from the pressing duties of relief, of a Commission of Enquiry to collect information, and make recommendations, that may assist in the management of famine relief in the future, as well as in devising the means of rendering famines less frequent, or less intense. Although the work of relief is yet wholly closed the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to appoint the Commission at once, as much preliminary work is required to enable the Commission to enter fully upon its duties, and institute the local enquiries on which its subsequent action will be founded. The Governer General in Council commends the Despatch to the careful consideration of the Commission, with a view to their framing, as early as possible, a plan of study on which to prosecute the investigations required of them; and, further, desires to record the following observations in elucidation of the objects for which the Commission has been appointed.

2. These objects are thus stated in paragraphs 5 and 11 of the Despatch:—

"Para. 5. Some points in the actual administration of relief were, during the past few months, the subject of warm controversy, while some others, which have reference either to the prevention of future famines, or to the mitigation of the sufferings they cause, are still anxiously debated. It is desirable that the opportunity should not be lost of investigating these by the light of the experience which has been recently acquired. It must be for some time doubtful how far the meteorological phenomena of the last two years are to be taken as a fair example of the climate of India. But, in any case, it is evident that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government of India; therefore, a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range, or mitigating the intensity, of those calamities."

"11. But an enquiry into the best system of famine relief will not be the whole, or the most important part, of their duty. It is of still more essential importance to ascertain how far it is possible for Government by its action to diminish the severity of famines, or to place the people in a better position for resisting them."

3. It will not be possible for the Commission, when enquiring into the best system of famine administration, to abstain altogether from examining and criticising those systems which have been in force in different provinces during the present and previous famines; nor is it the desire of the Government of India to draw any inflexible line limiting the discretion of the Commission in this direction; but any such enquiry should be made subservient to the essential object of devising a sound system for the future. The existence of any peculiarities in the general administrative system of particular provinces, which may have tended either to assist or retard the action of Government in the struggle with famine should not be lost sight of, and will, indeed, form a very material element in coming to a conclusion on this part of the enquiry; for there can be no doubt that a crisis such as that of the past year brings into marked prominence the strong and weak points of administrative systems in a way which ordinary years would fail to do.

4. The Secretary of State's Despatch points out the impossibility of drawing any satisfactory conclusions as to the degree of success with which the recent measures were rewarded, by instituting any special enquiry into the extent of the mortality which has occurred in Southern India; but the Commission will have before them the results of the test-census taken in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, and from these they will, it is hoped, be able to draw some useful conclusions. So far as those results do are known to the Government of India, they disclose a very lamentable loss of life; but it appears impossible to distinguish between the mortality caused directly by famine and that which was due to other causes, more or less connected, or even altogether unconnected, with famine; and to attempt to speculate on this, would serve no useful purpose. It is probably, however, that fairly trustworthy information may be obtained as to the different classes of population which have suffered most—whether the early stages of a famine affect certain classes more, or less, severely than its later stages—whether the loss of life has been greater among males or females, among adults or children—to what extent the birth-rate has been affected—and how far local influences, peculiarities of administration, or tenure, climate, soil, water, density of population, systems of cultivation, &c., have tended to mitigate, or intensify, the inevitable effects of scarcity.

5. The Commission is also warned, in the 17th paragraph of the Despatch, against attempting any general enquiry into the merits, or demerits, of the Ryotwari system which prevails in Southern India; but it is expressly stated that this need not deter them from enquiring into such points as the alleged disinclination of the Madras ryot, owing to the prevalent tenure, to expend money on means of irrigation; and the enquiry might be extended so as to embrace other analogous questions. Indeed, the Commission can scarcely make their enquiry complete without taking into consideration the comparative power of the agricultural population in different provinces to resist the effects of drought; and from this question it is manifestly impossible to exclude altogether the element of comparative wealth, and the apparent relation of well being to the character of the tenure: but, save in their direct bearing on the causes and effects of famine, the attention of the Commission need not be devoted to a discussion of the different systems of land tenure.

6. In regard to the system of giving relief, the Despatch indicates certain special subjects to which attention should be directed. The first of these is the question, what kinds of relief works are best suited for giving employment to the population in times of famine. In all countries where famine has been contested by the State, and in India especially, it has been customary during a famine to open relief works, so that the needy may earn money to buy food, and so that the obligation to labour may serve as a test of the actual necessities of those who seek State relief. To prevent demoralization of the people, and to save the public treasury from excessive payments, it is absolutely necessary that tests of some kind should be applied to the great majority of those who seek assistance. The nature of the most suitable tests, and the best method of applying them, will require the special attention of the Commission. It is also plainly expedient that expenditure on relief labour should, if possible, bequeath works of lasting benefit to the country and the people. The Secretary of State remarks upon the discussion which took place in 1876 regarding the character of relief works, and approves the solution which the question received in Bombay. After the famine of 1874, the Government of India recorded the opinion that large works were suitable at an early stage of distress, "and smaller works subsequently, as the necessity for them arises." The Viceroy's Minute of the 13th August 1877 lays down, as the experience of the crisis, that at the beginning of a famine "relief employments, at a subsistence rate of wage, should be provided on large, fully supervised works, which will be of permanent benefit to the country." The Minute goes on to say that "on the advantage of large works over petty local works is twofold,—*firstly*, the obligation to do a full day's work at a low rate of wage, and to go some distance to work, keeps from seeking relief those who can support themselves otherwise; and, *secondly*, the money expended on such works bequeaths permanent benefits to the country." It will be for the Commission to enquire what lessons, in their opinion, the experience of the past year conveys, and how far they can modify or extend the principles above indicated: and, if small works within easy reach of the population are admissible in any circumstances at what period, and under what conditions, they may be safely accepted as part of the relief-system.

7. The agency under which works should be conducted is not less important than the character of the works themselves. Officers trained in the Public Works Department should possess the knowledge and experience, necessary for keeping order among crowds of relief labourers, for exacting from them adequate tasks, and for turning their work to the best advantage; but work conducted under their direction is not free from the danger of providing insufficiently for those who are feeble, or unable to give a fair outturn of labour. District officers, without professional training, do not ordinarily possess a knowledge qualifications in the same degree as those commonly occupied with other duties. On the other hand, it is peculiarly the province of district officers to make arrangements for receiving applicants, and admitting them to relief, for classifying them according to their strength and capacity for labour, for organising them into gangs, and thus encouraging members of the same village to keep together. The Commission should collect the results of the experience obtained in different parts of the country under varying conditions, and should will not suffice to prevent a very considerable mortality. The remarks on the subject, which were recorded by His Excellency in Council in reviewing Sir G. Couper's Minute of the 23rd April, regarding the mortality in the North-Western Provinces, are here quoted for the information of the Commission:—

"This same phenomenon, however, of the unwillingness of famine-stricken people to leave their villages, in order to betake themselves to relief works, has been forced on the attention of Government in other provinces also. It is a problem which has to be dealt with, and it indicates the apparent necessity of providing simultaneously relief works, a numerous, and, it is to be feared, an expensive, organisation of village inspectors. Unless by these means, or some other remedy, the difficulty can be met, it must always prove the case that relief is based on the sound principle of work tests, go far, in the early stages of a famine, to render nugatory the humane desire of Government to save life. The special attention of the Famine Commission will thus be directed to this point."

19. The question, therefore, of strengthening the subordinate civil agency for a very early stage of famine, and providing for a proper system of village inspection, is one which the Commission is specially requested to consider.

20. Another very important matter is to define, as far as may be, within which the smallest service to Government has accepted the responsibility of dealing with famine on a large scale, private charity may usefully be left to operate, and how it may best be organised. It would be desirable to mark off, if possible, for such bodies as the Madras Famine Relief Committee, a separate sphere of action, distinct both in methods and objects from the lines on which Government must work.

21. It is also desirable that the Commission should express their opinion as to the most suitable system of collecting and recording statistical information for agricultural subjects, such as may render it possible to make at an early period a tolerably accurate estimate of the produce of the harvest, and thereby a fairly trustworthy forecast of coming scarcity. At present such important knowledge would be for many purposes of administration, and especially in connection with the subject now under consideration, the most elementary data for arriving at such a forecast are not always obtainable. It is impossible to say, with any confidence, what proportion of the produce of any one province ordinarily bears to the necessary consumption of its population, or what quantity of produce per acre constitutes an average crop: the phrase, a famine crop, differs with the individual personal equation of every district officer: and yet, for the timely and economical management of relief, an accurate knowledge on such points is of the most essential importance. Identical statistics relating to these and to the ordinary course of exports and Imports of food-grains would also be of great value; and to these points the Government of India invites the careful attention of the Commission.

22. Such, then, are the main points into which the Commission should enquire. Other matters, not calling for detailed comment, also occur to the Government of India, as deserving elucidation by the light of recent experience. Among these may be noticed the following: *First*, what are the different forms, and what the best method, of giving gratuitous relief, and what restrictions should be applied to it? *Secondly*, how far can temporary, or permanent, emigration give relief to distressed districts: is it desirable that Government should promote it, and if so, under what circumstances and in what way having regard to the usual reluctance of the people to leave their homes? *Thirdly*, what should be the policy of Government, having regard to the circumstances of the several provinces, in the suspension of the ordinary land revenue in times of famine? *Fourthly*, whether the existing administrative organisation is generally such as to provide suitable means of supervising necessary relief operations (subject to the appointment of the special agency adverted to in para. 19) in time of famine; or whether any deficiencies may become apparent in any provinces, and how such deficiencies may best be corrected or supplied? *Fifthly*, how best to deal with the difficult questions that arise when famine appears in Native States, whether in relation to the emigration of the distressed foreign population into British districts, and *vice versâ*, or to the relief of severe distress within the Native States themselves? Other points of a like nature may suggest themselves to the Commission, and nothing in these instructions should be held to preclude them from pursuing any such enquiries as may be calculated to further the object for which the Commission has been appointed.

23. As regards the method of enquiry, the Governor General in Council desires to leave to the Commission a wide discretion, whether to examine witnesses orally or otherwise, or to delegate to one or more of their number the duty of making local enquiries in particular localities. The Government will be glad to give every reasonable facility for adopting any procedure that may approve itself to the Commission. Enquiries which it is desired to institute in any province, or in any Department of the Government of India, should be addressed to the local Government, or to the Department concerned. If the Commission consider it expedient that any specially qualified officer, not being one of their own body, should be deputed to any country, proposals in that sense may be addressed to the Government of India; and, in such cases, the officer deputed will correspond direct with the Commission. The general conduct of the enquiry, and the regulation of the course of business before the Commission, will be entrusted to the President in communication with the members. Official correspondence will be conducted by the Secretary, under the instructions of the President.

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The numbers of the Commission are thus somewhat in excess of what was originally contemplated by the Secretary of State; but, looking to the variety of the subjects to be considered, the extent of the country, the differences of climate, of race and customs, as well as of administrative systems, to be found in the many provinces concerned, the Governor General in Council has considered that a smaller body would not have been able to discharge satisfactorily the duty entrusted to the Commission.

CAPTIVE BALLOONS.—The monster captive balloon which is to form a noteworthy adjunct to the Paris Exhibition, may probably be regarded as the fullest development of the idea hitherto attained. It is about a century since the first practical experiments were made in this way. Cavallo, having first tried pigs' bladders and paper bags filled with "inflammable air"—as hydrogen gas was then called—in 1772. No great success attended these experiments, the paper being too porous and the bladders too heavy, and it was not till ten years afterwards that Stephen Montgolfier first succeeded in sending up a bag of special manufacture to the ceiling of his room. After this first achievement improvements rapidly succeeded each other, and it is now ninety-five years since the first balloon filled with coal gas ascended from Chaillot in the presence of over a quarter of a million of people. Coal gas had not then been introduced, and "inflammable air" had been produced only in such quantities as were required in the laboratory of the chemist, so that it took four days to fill the balloon, which was twelve feet in diameter. The first "captive" balloon may probably be taken to be that which rose from the same spot in September, 1783, and the result of the experiment is one which is not altogether unworthy the attention of those who are wishing, as widely as possible, the profession given by such works against the worst results of drought. In reference to these remarks, which must be held to have a very general application, the attention of the Commission should be specially directed to the present condition of the Orissa Canals, and to the works of the Madras Irrigation Company. They should, moreover, institute enquiries (with reference to the facts mentioned in para. 20 of the Despatch), as to the obstacles which may, in practice, have been found to interfere with the utilisation of local works of irrigation.

13. Further, the consideration arises, how best to stimulate, otherwise than by the special aid of irrigation, the agricultural wealth of the country. It is apparent that the improvement of the practical agriculture of such a population as cultivates the soil of British India is a task of great difficulty. Of late years some attempts have been made to promote this object. Their success, however, has been questionable, and measures giving an effectual stimulus to this class of improvement would be of the greatest value to the country. The attention of the Commission cannot be turned to a matter of more importance.

14. The Secretary of State observes para. 20 that the value of railways, as an insurance against the worst effects of famine, has been singularly illustrated during the past year, and much useful information, calculated to assist the Government in regulating its action in the extension of railways, will come before the Commission in the course of its enquiries. The remarks of the despatch on this subject should be carefully considered. The consequences of the reduction of cost of carriage by railway as compared to road are of primary importance in dealing with famine relief. Attention may likewise be given to the difficulties that have arisen from the railway staff and rolling-stock having been found, in some cases, unequal to the pressure consequent on famine; and to the enquiry whether any practical measures can be devised to meet the difficulty; and, further, whether under any and what circumstances, and subject to what restrictions, any special facility should be given in time of scarcity to grain traffic, either by reduction of rates, or by preferential despatch.

The extent to which water communication may practically be developed in India is a subject of much importance, on which considerable diversity of opinion has been expressed, and may usefully be investigated by the Famine Commission.

15. There is another point of importance in regard to famine administration to which the attention of the Commission should be directed. The Government of India has recently declared that the responsibility for providing for the protection of the people of the various provinces of India will, in future, primarily devolve upon the local Governments of those provinces. To meet the demands upon the Imperial treasury arising from the heavy expenditure, which the experience of recent famines shows to be unavoidable when such calamities occur, special taxation has been imposed upon the country, by aid of which the Government hopes to discharge these liabilities in the future, without adding to the permanent burdens on the revenues. It will naturally fall within the scope of the Commission's enquiry to make suggestions for facilitating the execution of this policy, and for enforcing and extending the responsibility of local Governments for preventing, and for relieving, distress within their respective provinces.

16. It is probable that, in the present state of society in India, the principle of local responsibility for the relief of the able-bodied population in time of scarcity cannot safely be carried out with reference to smaller units than the province. No doubt it would be desirable, in the interests of the people themselves, and in order to obviate fraud and pauperisation if municipalities and rural communities could be made responsible for the relief and maintenance of their own poor in time of famine. The Government of India recognises the extreme difficulty that there must be in establishing any such result, but leaves the consideration of this question to the discretion of the Commission.

17. There are sundry other subjects which occur to the Government of India as meriting the attention of the Commission, though not specially brought to their notice in the Despatch of the Secretary of State. The distress recently prevailing in some parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was, at the time when the Despatch was written, not known to the Secretary of State. Any light which the history of the scarcity in those provinces, when fully investigated, may throw on the consideration of famine, problems, should not, on this account, be neglected by the Commission; and they will look upon the recent scarcity in parts of Northern India as entering within the scope of their enquiries.

18. The attention of the Commission should also be specially directed to those records of the Famine Department, which show that in several provinces, though relief was freely provided, the greatest difficulty was experienced in inducing the famine-stricken people to leave their villages, and to take advantage of the relief given either gratuitously or on works. The cause of such a phenomenon obviously calls for enquiry. The practice adopted in some provinces, of employing special agency capable of searching out distress in every village, and urging the famished people to avail themselves of the Government help; and it has been held that a system based on works and poor-houses alone will not suffice to prevent a very considerable mortality. The remarks on this subject, which were recorded by His Excellency in Council in reviewing Sir G. Couper's Minute of the 23rd April, regarding the mortality in the North-Western Provinces, are here quoted for the information of the Commission:—

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INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(Statesman.)

WE beg to call the attention of the Government to the following letter that has reached us by post from the North-West. Mr McMinn has no more to do with it than Sir George Couper himself:—

SIR,—Here is a fact for you, as to the question whether the people have not been starved off the relief-works in these provinces by the lowness of wages given. A short time ago relief-works were started at Muttra, and over 1,000 people came on to them. They were paid at the rate of 9 pie a day. Last week, however, the number had dwindled down to 40: and yet the whole district is full of starving people clamouring for relief. I hear it stated that relief-works on the new Achnera and Mattra Light Railway are about to be opened at a proposed rate of 1½ anna a day, and that in anticipation thereof, the people are crowding in from all the surrounding country.

May 14th, 1878. LAWYER.

The letter, though thus signed, comes to us from a friend, who says—"you may either use the facts, or put the letter in under the anonym with which I have subscribed it. You may rely on the facts." Thus, while debating here in Calcutta, whether the wage was ever below 1½ anna, the Bombay Government has a positive statement that in the midst of a starving district, and at this very hour, the people have been receiving but *one-half* that rate. We are sure that the Government will not let this letter go unnoticed. Is it true, or is it not, that while we have been debating this matter here, the relief wage has been positively cut to one *half* the lowest subsistence wage within 40 miles of Agra?

A LOYAL MANIFESTO.

THE following is the substance of a pamphlet in the Urdoo language, "Relating to Foreign Policy," which has been published in Madras, apparently by a member of the Darnaiki Family. The writer's loyalty will, perhaps, be held to excuse the assurance with which he undertakes to inform, and the familiarity with which he addresses, the "different Sovereigns of Europe." The facts and arguments are given in much greater detail in the original:—

I write these few lines for the information of the different sovereigns of Europe, the Shah of Persia, the Ameer of Kabul, and the Rajahs, Nawabs and the people of India.

Readers! Amongst the sovereigns of Europe, you will find no one in point of deception equal to the Czar of Russia. His Ambassador at Constantinople, General Ignatieff, first of all instigated the province of Herzegovina, and got them to declare war against the forces of the Sultan, the result whereof was the death of thousands of Mahomedans and Christians. These Russia induced Servia and Montenegro, by means of overt and covert assistance, to rebel against the Sultan, and was thus the cause of unlimited bloodshed. Russia then proposed the assembling of a conference, the decision of which was not accepted by the Sultan. She then openly commenced war with Turkey, which has caused the loss of lakhs of lives of Mahomedans and Christians. This war was entirely in contravention of the terms of the Treaty of Paris.

From 1774 to 1853, Russia has by various pretences eleven times waged war with Turkey; and in declaring most of these wars she expressed her anxiety to be compelled to arms for the purpose of doing good to the Christians, but all her declarations turned out to be based upon fraud.

Poland, the King of which was a Christian, was entirely ruined and annexed to the Russian dominions.

In the commencement of the present war, Russia made a promise to the Chief of Roumania, that after the termination of the war with Turkey she would secure autonomy for that province, and also get some cities restored to her. Contrary to this promise, immediately on the conclusion of the Treaty of San Stefano, took possession of the province of Bessarabia, which was under the rule of Roumania. The latter complained against this measure, whereupon Russia threatened her with war.

It is evident from the above that whoever helped Russia was ultimately subjected to grief and repentance, for she is unequalled in false promises. She first promised to England that she would not permanently occupy Khiva, but afterwards established herself there and ruined that country.

In a similar manner she denied all desire for addition to her territories in the commencement of war with Turkey, and put forward, as a pretence for the war, that she wanted to secure freedom to the Christian subjects of Turkey, but whatever has been the result of the war, in direct opposition to the conditions, is evident to everybody.

When Persia had occupied Herat at the instigation of Russia, the British Government, on behalf of Persia, remonstrated with Persia and asked her to evacuate Herat: but being unsuccessful by means of negotiations, England declared war against Persia, defeated her and got a new treaty drawn out. The Shah of Persia was consequently restored to his country, and England did not take a piece from Calcutta nor took possession of any part of the territories of that country. Such conduct is quite contrary to that of Russia, as is evident from the fact of her occupation of Bessarabia.

Readers! you will find no other example of such justice in the press of England and India, who is so kind and merciful to her subjects and so firm in her own promises. At the time of the mutiny in India in 1857, whoever performed the slightest service to the British

escape from almost certain death. Lieutenant Hellberg, however, refused to embrace the offer and to leave his wounded countrymen; and his gallant answer so wrought upon Lieutenant Bullen, that he gave up his previous intention, and determined on making another effort to preserve the lives of Dutch and English alike. Lieutenant Bullen having dared his own men to quit the sinking ship, remained to assist the Dutch crew, and the Russell having sent her boats to their relief, a great many were saved, but before the whole could be taken on the ship went down. Lieutenant Bullen was compelled, in order to save his life, to jump overboard, and was taken up by one of the Monmouth's boats, but the brave Heilberg perished, a victim to his courage and humanity.

For this most gallant service on board the Monarch in this engagement Vice-Admiral Oaslow was created a baronet and received a sword of honour from the City of London. The thanks of Parliament was voted to the seamen and marines. Nor does the courage of the enemy deserve less praise, for not a single Dutch ship was surrendered while in a condition to continue the battle.

The Monarch, with the detached fleet of Lord Nelson, bore a foremost part in the battle of Copenhagen, on April 2, 1801. Every one knows the particulars of this memorable action, and the instance of splendid disobedience committed during its progress by Nelson. Southey thus relates that historical incident:

Lord Nelson now paced the deck, moving the stump of his right arm in a manner which always indicated great emotion. "Do you know," said he to Mr. Ferguson, "what is shown on board the commander-in-chief?" "No 39." "What does that mean?" "To leave off action." Shrugging up his shoulders, he repeated the words, "Leave off action now! —— me if I do. You know, Foley," turning to the captain, "I have only one eye, and I have a right to be blind sometimes;" and putting his glass to his blind eye, in that mood which sports with bitterness, he exclaimed, "I really do not see the signal." Presently he exclaimed, "Keep my signal for close action flying; that is the way I answer such signals. Nail mine to the mast." The Defiance kept No. 16 for close action, flying at the maintop gallant masthead, and repeated the words, "Leave off action now!" from the commander-in-chief at the lee maintop-sail-yardarm, where, of course, it was hardly visible.

Probably that signal of recall was only shown to justify Nelson in retiring, if he felt the battle too hot to continue. The Monarch, already engaged in the day's hot business, had 56 killed and 164 wounded. Captain Mosse, in command of her, lost his life. The Monarch captured the Holstein (60 guns) and the Indefor-then (block ship), and was sent home with her prizes as a messenger of honour.

In 1806, on the 15th July, Sir Samuel Hood being off Rochefort with a blockading squadron, a boat of the Monarch took successful part in a cutting-out expedition in Verdun Roads. A naval medal was given for this action. It will be seen by these brief records how stainless is the pedigree of the Queen's magnificent ironclad, and what cogency exists for her captain and crew in the old maxim *noblesse oblige*. It may be added that the Monarch which now bears that distinguished name was chosen as a representative ship of the British Navy to convey across the Atlantic the body of the generous American philanthropist George Peabody.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FREEMASONS.

(*Times*, April 24.)

THE Prince of Wales entered yesterday on his fourth year of office as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the English Grand Lodge of Freemasons. The ceremonies of the occasion were, of course, most impressive. It is by its external splendours that freemasonry is best known to the world outside its ranks. Its gorgeous dresses, its mysterious tokens of rank and office, and its dignified method of procedure, are well calculated to impress the mind with due reverence for those awful secrets of the craft which they at once veil and symbolize. Nothing was wanting yesterday to the full effect of the day. There was a large and distinguished company, including among the guests the Crown Prince of Denmark, Grand Master of the Danish Freemasons. There was a profuse display of the well-known insignia of the freemasons' order. The sun and the moon, the compasses, the squares, and the triangles were resplendent amid the gold and silver and blue of the aprons, or shone upon the breasts of the assembled brethren as marks of a nobility at once the highest and the most venerable of any. Freemasonry has had its dark days. It has met with suspicion and persecution from Church and State. Its practice, even in this country, has been forbidden by express statute. Elsewhere it has been under the ban of the Inquisition, and its members have suffered accordingly. It has had its martyrs and confessors, its false and weak-hearted brethren, its schisms and discords from within, its relentless enemies who have been ever on the watch to surprise it and put it down. It has passed safely through all these dangers. It has survived with unbroken front, guarding its secrets meanwhile from an intrusive and hostile world. In this country it has been its good fortune for some time past to enjoy the favour of royalty. The ceremonial of yesterday is not the first of the kind that the English world has seen. From the days of King Henry VI., who passed suddenly from a persecutor to an admitted member of the order, the connection of the English Royal Family with freemasonry has been close and frequent. At the present day, with its sixteen hundred lodges, its innumerable band of brothers, and with the Heir-Apparent as its Grand Master, English freemasonry stands more firmly than ever. Its enemies, if such it has, must be looked for among the sex which is debarred for ever from its privileges. Women, it is well known, unhappily for themselves and for freemasonry, have an evil reputation for not keeping secrets. The great ceremonial of yesterday was, therefore, less perfect than it might have been made if the sex had been less frail.

The freemasons are, beyond all dispute, a very ancient body indeed. Their descent has been variously traced down from the patriarchs of old days. Solomon, Noah, and Adam have all been claimed as founders of prominent members of the order. Probable evidence in all its degrees must be taken for what it is worth in a case of this kind, where strict proof has now ceased to be possible. The finisher of the great Temple must, in all reason, be thought to have been conversant with the builder's art. His workmen, if not himself, were certainly masons; and, as the presumption is that a man is free in the absence of proof to the contrary, we may venture to speak of them as freemasons. From these early members of the masonic order, through Pythagoras, and with a process of dilation not very strictly made out, we come next to the masons of the early middle ages, to the constructors of the magnificent Gothic churches which in this country and on the Continent are among the most precious monuments of antiquity. The men who erected these buildings were certainly possessed of secrets which have not yet been divulged. Their unapproached supremacy as artists is sufficient proof of this. Nor need we have any difficulty in believing that they were frequently united in a kind of brotherhood of the craft known to one another in their necessary wanderings from place to place by signs of their own, and possessed of professional knowledge which they guarded jealously from outsiders. All this is so likely that it would need proof that the old builders were not something of this kind rather than that they were; whereas, in point of fact, the evidence such as it is, is almost wholly confirmatory. But between these men and the modern freemasons there is only one more chasm to be bridged over, and it is not nearly as broad and difficult as the previous one which we have already passed. As time went on, and as the constitution of society changed, the early trade companies of Europe lost together with their uses, a good deal of their original meaning. There has been a process of transformation in a good many of them. The guild has survived, but it has been less and less closely connected with the craft or business from which it took its name. Modern freemasonry has no very close connexion with the building trade. It scarcely, indeed, affects to have any in the ordinary sense of the words. Its buildings are of a kind not made with hands. Virtue and brotherhood and good-fellowship are the tangible results at which it is contented to aim. But we may still, in spite of the wide difference between old and new Masonry, trace some at least, of the steps by which the process of development has been carried on. Before the time of modern freemasonry there had already been something of symplification introduced into the Masonic Order. When the obvious uses of that order were at an end, it was thought wise to devise something or other by way of justifying its continued existence. Curiosity was piqued by half glances which the world was suffered to have into the inner secrets of the order. This was the state of things which went on apparently until the seventeenth century, and at the genius of Elias Ashmole gave freemasonry a fresh start. Ashmole, in his various characters as herald, astrologer, and antiquary, was well fitted for the work; and freemasonry ripened into a perfection which could scarcely have been expected.

It is of the symbolism of freemasonry that we must be understood as speaking. Of its real secrets we can, of course, say nothing. They have been made public a dozen times since Ashmole's day. Scotchmen and Americans, with an imperfect sense of humour, or with a want of love for the mysterious, have come forward to divulge them. Weak members have been forced into betraying them sometimes by downright violence. The Grand Inquisitor of Portugal—so the record runs—joined the order of the freemasons for the express purpose of betraying them to their enemies. But, from whatever cause it has happened the secret of the order—if secret indeed there be—has never been made known. The world sees it as a society which unites practical benevolence with good-fellowship, and is contented to honour it for its more obvious as well as for its more occult excellencies. The patronage of the Prince of Wales, however honourable, is not needed for keeping it in popular favour. Its great charity alone suffices to give it real merit, by which the outer world may be satisfied to judge of it. Its secrets are its own affair, and we are not bold enough to indulge even the wish of prying into them.

PEOPLE seem ready to find grievances everywhere. A Protestant gentleman of Madras lately married a Roman Catholic lady. He assented to all the Roman Catholic Bishop's conditions, and one would have thought that the affair was nobody's business but the parties' concerned. Not a bit of it. A writer starts up to say that it has caused the greatest dissatisfaction in Roman Catholic circles, and the loves of this newly married couple suddenly become a theme of public discussion.

"A MIRACLE! A MIRACLE!"—A visitor to the little French settlement of Pondicherry sends an account to the *Cochin Argus* of an alleged miraculous cure which had been effected in a Roman Catholic chapel there by interceding with an image of the Lady of Lourdes which had been sent out from France:—"About five miles to the west of Pondicherry is the village of Villanoor, where is a pretty little church not yet completed, dedicated to the Lady of Lourdes. The building was commenced a few years ago by a medico's wife, who had made a vow that if her child, which was at death's door, recovered, she would give the money she had saved for the purchase of an expensive Cashmere shawl towards the erection of a chapel in honour of Lourdes. The child's recovery was speedily recovered and was soon restored to health, and the solemn pledge was faithfully kept. For want of sufficient funds, however, the building lay unfinished until a year ago, when another French lady, who had visited the Grotto of Lourdes in France, contributed something towards its further progress, and got out from France the image of the Lady of Lourdes which now adorns the chapel. It is placed in a niche which is an admirable imitation of a natural grotto, and does great credit to the clerical artist, Father Gayor, I believe, who designed and superintended its construction. Since the middle of last year, this church, which is gradually reaching completion, is said to be attracting large numbers of pilgrims from Pondicherry and the adjoining districts on account of a miracle in connection with it. About the time which I have mentioned, a Native Christian in Pondicherry, who had been suffering with a bad eye—the organ having protruded from its socket—and who had consulted both the surgeons of the place, hearing of the miracles wrought in France by the intercession of the Lady of Lourdes, had recourse to her in fervent prayer and supplication, and so the next morning he found, to his great joy and astonishment, that the affected organ was restored to its normal state. The miraculous cure soon spread like wild-fire throughout the town, kindling a religious fervour among Hindus and Mohammedans, which can be easily conceived under the circumstances, and nearly the whole of Pondicherry went in procession to Villanoor, the seat of the image of Lady of Lourdes. The French gentlemen who related this to me, said that he had never in his life witnessed such a large and enthusiastic crowd. The circumstance occurred only last year, and is apparently well authenticated, for those who had seen the man for years with a diseased eye found it suddenly and perfectly cured. I know that some of your readers will peruse these lines with a smile of incredulity, but I do not ask them to believe it. I have simply stated what I heard during my short stay at Pondicherry, and it is open to those who may feel so disposed to test the truth of the story."

NEW FLOATING DOCK.

AN important adjunct of all wet docks is a dry dock, or other similar means of enabling ships to be examined, repaired, and painted externally. Now, a dry or graving dock of ordinary construction involves a heavy outlay for erection, and has the disadvantage of enclosing the air around a vessel and excluding the light, so that she takes a long time to dry ready for painting, and the paint takes also a long time to dry and harden when laid on her. Hence, when the Victoria Docks at Blackwall were completed in 1857, their engineer, Mr. G. P. Bidder, C.E., cast about for a system which, without having the disadvantages of the dry dock, should possess all its advantages with others added thereto. The matter was referred for investigation to Mr. Edwin Clark, C.E., whose experience in raising the tubes of the Britannia and Conway tubular bridges ultimately led him to conclude that the principles of lifting by means of hydraulic power, as successfully adopted there, might, with equal success, be applied to the docking of ships. The result was that Mr. Clark devised a system of docking vessels by the aid of hydraulic power, and an independent company was formed for carrying out the scheme. A site of 26 acres of land adjoining the Victoria Docks was obtained, and a portion of it converted into a basin, having 18 acres of water area, with berths for vessels, which should be docked dry on floating pontoons. This is the present Victoria Graving Dock, which has direct water communication with the Victoria Dock. In the entrance way is the hydraulic lift, which consists of a series of 32 cast iron columns, 16 being placed on either side, and each column containing a hydraulic press. Connected by crosshead with the ram of each press are a pair of girders, each 65ft. in length, and which are submerged under 27ft. of water when the rams in the presses are lowered, and rise above water level when the rams are raised. They form in effect a large iron ribbed platform or gridiron, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure with a ship on it. This platform is 310ft. in length by 60ft. in width, but, as vessels may overhang at stem and stern, the total working length is practically about 350ft.

The dock itself is laid out in eight bays, with a central water area, and each bay has a pontoon, or large iron, shallow, open-topped tank, which can be submerged or retained in a buoyant position at will. Assuming a ship requires to be docked for examination or repair, then one of these pontoons is floated out of its berth and placed on the girders, and sunk with them to the bottom of the dock. The pontoons are of various sizes, ranging from 134ft. to 322ft. in length, and are capable of carrying ships weighing from 700 tons to 2,800 tons. The pontoon having been submerged, the ship is brought between the columns and moored securely over its centre. On the pontoon are keel blocks, which, by raising the girders, are first brought up under the keel of the ship. Bilge blocks are then hauled in under the vessel by means of chains, and the gridiron and the pontoon with the vessel upon it are then raised together by the hydraulic presses clear of the water. The water contained in the pontoon flows out through valves which are closed so soon as the pontoon is empty, and the girders are again lowered to the bottom, leaving the pontoon afloat with the vessel upon it, and the two are then floated away to their berth. The operation of thus floating a vessel drawing 15ft. of water on a shallow pontoon drawing but 4ft. or 6ft. occupies a much shorter time than docking it by the ordinary system. The berths are so arranged that the ships are surrounded by workshops and tools, with shelter for the men close up to the bulwarks of the vessels themselves. They are berthed either near the smiths', the carpenters', or the machine shop, according to the nature of the repairs required, and each ship can be easily moved about, with her pontoon, from one end to the other, if necessary.

We thus have a very complete system of dry-docking ships, and one which has been in successful operation for the past 20 years. During that time no fewer than 2,868 vessels have been docked, overhauled, and repaired; but the plant and machinery which with this work has been effected were designed 20 years ago, and although by Mr. Clark's foresight the exigencies of the then future were, to a great extent, provided for, those provisions do not meet the requirements of the present day. The last few years has seen such a remarkable increase in the tonnage of our sea-going vessels that the capacity of the docks is unequal to the demands made upon it by the size of some of the ships of the present day. The largest-size vessels accommodated in the dock were those of 2,500 tons gross register on a length of 330ft.; but it is now required to dock ships of 5,000 tons register on a length of 420ft. The problem, therefore, was to increase the dock accommodation without interfering with the present plant, but, on the other hand, to utilize all existing arrangements and continue working wholly under the present system. The difficulty was at length solved by Mr. Druitt Halpin, the engineer to the Victoria Graving Dock Company, who has designed and constructed at the company's works a floating dock which is capable of meeting the extreme requirements of our mercantile marine for a long time to come. This has been effected without in any way interfering with or altering Mr. Clark's system of working, to which the new dock forms an important and useful addition, nor did its introduction necessitate the stoppage of the ordinary work of the docks for an hour.

The new floating dock may be popularly described as an enormous trough, 410ft. long, 59ft. 6in. wide over all and having a clear inside width of 47ft. 6in. The sides are formed of two main longitudinal wrought-iron box girders, each 15ft. deep and 6ft. wide. These main girders are connected together at the bottom by a series of 80 cross girders, 48ft. long and 2ft. 6in. deep, which are again connected together by plating, so that a bottom is thus formed to the dock. The structure is further strengthened by gusset pieces, which are fixed between the main and transverse girders. One end of the dock is closed permanently, while the other is fitted with a pair of wrought-iron gates, which are opened and closed by means of chains working on barrels driven by worm wheels. The total weight of the dock is 1,650 tons, and its displacement is equal to 650 tons per foot of immersion. The dock is fitted on the top with a 20-ton crane, having a sweep of 30ft. for lifting the screws or rudders of ships out of the dock into barges for transport to the adjacent repairing shops, if necessary. Inside the dock are fixed powerful crabs for lifting the heavy parts ready for the crane. The dock is fitted with gangways, vice, benches, and every convenience for carrying on repairs; and its walls being low, the free circulation of air around the ship is not impeded.

The method of docking vessels with the new dock is in effect somewhat similar to that which obtains with the pontoons. The dock is floated over the gridiron, which is brought up under it. Two 30-inch sluice valves are opened, through which water is admitted into the dock, which is then submerged, and the gates are opened. The ship is floated over the dock, which is then raised until it touches the vessel, after which the bilge blocks are drawn under her. The dock and ship are then raised until the tops of the main girders are out of the water. The sluices and gates are closed, and the water pumped out of the dock by means of a pair of 16 inch centrifugal pumps, which with their engins are fitted in one of the forward compartments in each of the main girders, steam being supplied from shore by means of a flexible hose. These pumps deliver together 5,000 gallons of water per minute, so that the emptying is rapidly effected, and the dock is floated into its intended position in one of the bays. Upon the occasion of our recent visit to the Victoria Graving Docks one of the Anchor Line of ships, the Utopia, occupied this dock, and was being repaired and externally repainted. This fine vessel is a screw ship, 350ft. long by 35ft. beam, and over 2,700 tons register, besides which she had 700 tons of cargo in her.

Such in effect is the new floating dock, which is the longest of its kind ever made. Formerly, with their eight pontoons, the company were able to dock at one time eight ships, having a collective gross tonnage of about 11,000 tons. They can now dock nine ships with an aggregate of about 16,000 tons, being the largest dry dock accommodation of any private dry dock company in the world. The details of Mr. Halpin's design were worked out by Mr. Elvin, one of his assistants. The new dock forms an important auxiliary to the plant of the company, enabling them to receive vessels of the largest size in the mercantile marine for repairs, for which the surrounding extensive workshops afford every facility.—*The Times.*

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